million and PL 480 Title II assistance of 75.77 million. It is understood that this reduced level is on account of their budgetary constraints.

(c) The details are given below:

	$ million	
	US FY 1986	US FY 1987
(i) Development assistance	72.48	47.65
(ii) PL 480 Title II Assistance.	101.12	81.60
(iii) Economic Support Funds	7.00	..

(d) We have presently no information whether the U.S. Administartion are likely to effect further aid cuts.

In the context of drought relief the US Government have also provided the following assistance during FY 1988 on a grant basis:

(1) supply of 5200 MT of butter oil to NDDB;

(2) supply of 4 lakh tonnes of corn to NDDB and NAFD; and

(3) supply of 1 lakh tonnes of vegetable oil under the Export Enhancement Programme

The USAID have also sanctioned advances against committed funds for projects being financed under the bilateral aid programme.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

86. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to various surveys, the wholesale price index was at its peak in the year 1988 and the official rate of inflation is above 5 per cent;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to prevent further rise in the wholesale Price Index;

(d) whether it is a fact that government have announced revised series of Consumer Price Index for urban non-manual employees; and

(e) if so, what are the details in this regard and whether the Dearness Allowance will be linked with the revised series and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Since the price level, incomes etc., are rising to some extent every year normally a peak in respect of each of these indicators can be expected every year in relation to the previous year. On 30th January 1988, the index stood at 414.2 and the annual rate of inflation was 9.6 per cent.

(b) The main reasons for the increase in prices during the year 1987-88 was the widely prevalent drought conditions on account of failure of four successive monsoons, resulting in shortfall in production of agricultural and agro-based commodities.

(c) The specific measures taken by the Government to keep the price rise under check include enhanced distribution of foodgrains through Public Distribution System (PDS); strengthening of PDS with the opening of additional outlets; import of essential commodities dike pulses, edible oils and sugar strict economy in government expenditure; mopping up of excess liquidity in the economy by raising Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio; imposition of selective credit controls and intensive action against hoarders and profiteers. Prices are closely being monitored at various levels to facilitate prompt action.

(d) Yes, Sir. A revised Consumer Price Index number or urban non-manual employees with base 1984-85-100 was related with effect from November, 1987 to replace the existing series.

(e) The revised Consumer Price Index is based on consumption pattern of urban non-manual employees estimated through family living survey conducted during 1982-83 in 59 selected urban centres all over the country as against 45 centres in the existing series. The coverage of items in the revised series has also been enlarged. Further, market surveys carried out during 1983 in each of the centres provided the basis for regular price collection for the revised series.

At present the Dearness Allowance for Central Government employees is linked to Consumer Price Index (CPI) or Industrial Workers. There is no proposal to change the present arrangement.

Administrative Restructuring of Union Territory of Delhi

87. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister o HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Territory of Delhi is going to have some kind of Assembly in place of the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Metropolitan Council;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The High Powered Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria has been appointed to suggest a cohesive and coordinated set up for the Union Territory of Delhi. The Committee will study *inter alia* the functioning of the existing administrative and municipal set up and make recommendations for ensuring effectiveness in functioning of various authorities by such modifications in structres as necessary. The Committee is required to submit its report in six months.

Smuggling of Textile Goods

88. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling fo textile goods has shown a rising trend during the last three years if so, what are the details of the smuggled textile goods seized during the years 1985, 1986, 1987 and so far in 1988; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to check the smuggling of textile goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) It is not feasible to determine the extent of smuggling since smuggling is a clandestine activity. However, the value of smuggled textiles goods seized during the years 1985, 1987 and 1988 (upto January) are given below:—

Year	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1985	1648
1986	1461
1987	875
1988 (Upto January)	80 (Provisional)

(b) The anti-smuggling drive throughout the country has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery has been geared up at all the international airports and vulnerable areas of the coastline and the land borders to check smuggling. Close coordination is maintained with all the concerned agencies in detection and prevention of smuggling. Setting up of new factories and the expansion of existing capacities for the manufacture of polyester fibre and polyester yarn has been permitted to enable the manuacturers to achieve economics of scale. This would reduce the cost of the indigenous synthetic textiles; and thereby reduce the incentive to smuggling of such textiles.